

JPRS-SSA-84-096

31 August 1984

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

31 August 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

ETHIOPIA

Briefs

Equipment From GDR	1
--------------------	---

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Influence Seen as Declining (Ebbe Domnisse; DIE VOLKSBLAD, 6 Jul 84).....	2
Riruako Warns, Condemns SWAPO (Van Des Erasmus; DIE REPUBLIKEIN, 23 Jul 84).....	5
Sean Clearly Expresses Views on SWAPO (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 26 Jul 84).....	7
Angola's Reported Disregard of Lusaka Agreement Condemned (Editorial; DIE REPUBLIKEIN, 24 Jul 84).....	9
Basters Fail To Agree on Local Representation (DIE REPUBLIKEIN, 24 Jul 84).....	10
Food Prices To Soar (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 27 Jul 84).....	12
Sea Fisheries Director on Outlook for Season (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 25 Jul 84).....	14
Executive of New Student Body Named (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 24 Jul 84).....	15
Briefs	
FRG Attitude on Independence	16

SENEGAL

Diouf Faces Increasing Opposition (Souleymane Coumba Fall; AFRICA, Jun 84).....	17
--	----

SOUTH AFRICA

Ecumenical Association Calls for Boycott of Elections (Sello Rabothata; SOWETAN, 3 Aug 84).....	24
Blacks Must Play Bigger Role Says Bank Official (THE CITIZEN, 8 Aug 84).....	25
SA Churches Denied Membership in Lutheran World Federation (DIE BURGER, 3 Aug 84).....	26
Conservative Party, HNP To Join Forces (THE CITIZEN, 7, 8 Aug 84).....	28
Joint Statement Issued, by Jaap Theron HNP Leader Comments	
Austerity Measures Discussed (DIE BURGER, 4 Aug 84).....	30
By-Election Battle Looms as Dr Koornhof Resigns (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 8 Aug 84).....	32
Memorandum Recommends Increase in Benefits for Unemployed (SOWETAN, 30 Jul 84).....	33
Mayor on French Loan To Build Supermarkets (Sello Rabothata; SOWETAN, 30 Jul 84).....	34
Town Council Criticized Over Rent Increases (SOWETAN, 3 Aug 84).....	35
Rise in Wheat Crop Expected (THE CITIZEN, 25 Jul 84).....	36
Middelburg Steel Figures Published (THE CITIZEN, 2 Aug 84).....	37
Healthy Boost in Ciskei Industrial Development (THE CITIZEN, 30 Jul 84).....	39
Rustenburg Platinum Profits Up (THE CITIZEN, 25 Jul 84).....	40

Inflation, Weak Rand Set To Send Food Prices Up (THE CITIZEN, 25 Jul 84).....	41
Two Diamond Prospect Areas Allocated (THE CITIZEN, 25 Jul 84).....	42
Reportage on Situation at Penge Asbestos Mine (SOWETAN, 30, 31 Jul 84).....	43
Miners To Be Replaced Miners Reject Offer Strikers Leave Mine Grounds, by Joshua Raboroko	
Heunis' Comments on Need for New Media Style Criticized (THE CITIZEN, 30 Jul 84).....	46
Hospital for Kakamas (DIE BURGER, 3 Aug 84).....	47
Briefs	
Diamond Sales Up	49
Coloreds, Asians Register	49
Mixed Marriages Act Reexamined	49
Black Training Vital Says Fourie	50
ANC/UDF Controversy	50
Labor Party Welcomes Landsberg	50

ZIMBABWE

Briefs	
Cooperation With GDR	51

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

EQUIPMENT FROM GDR--Only a few months ago the lights in Assab went out in the evening when too many residences wanted to use electric current. Now a modern diesel generator station has reached its destination in the North-Ethiopian harbor city and provides a reliable source of electric energy not only for the city but, above all, for the harbor. The station was delivered and installed by GDR firms. The 18 cranes which provide for a considerable increase in Assab's handling capacity, also came from our Republic. Ethiopian state-owned shipping lines increased their transport capacity from 24,000 to 80,000 tons when their new sea-going freighters were put into service. Following the construction of new wharves and the installation of the GDR cranes, reliance on the harbors of neighboring countries, which requires foreign currency, could be reduced further. With the realization of this project, an important goal of Ethiopia's revolutionary national development plan has been met. Assab--as provided for by the plan--will "develop into the hub of Ethiopia's export and import trade." [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 84 p 6] 12628

CSO: 3420/44

SWAPO'S INFLUENCE SEEN AS DECLINING

Pretoria DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 6 Jul 84 p 9

/Article by Ebbe Dommissie: "Is SWAPO Really the Strongest?"

/Text/ For sometime it has been the style in some circles to regard SWAPO as easily the strongest movement in the South-West. But is this really the case?

There is no simple answer to this question. What has really become clear lately, especially in the doings of the Multiparty Conference (VPK), is that SWAPO can expect formidable opposition ahead and that in certain circumstances it is not to be totally excluded that, although it must never be underestimated, SWAPO can be beaten.

The prerequisite for this is that SWAPO must simply become a political party of the South-West and it is already in a mill that can force it to become one.

Militarily SWAPO has been dealt some terribly hard blows over a period of years. Today its fighting force is estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000 men under arms. This is several thousand less than a couple of years ago and they are not as well trained and much younger.

One Half

About one half of these SWAPO fighters are fighting in the north of Angola along with FAPLA /sic/ forces against Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA. The other half is confined north of the Angolan area stretching from Cuvelai to the border of the South-West, as a result of the agreement between South Africa and Angola being enforced by a joint monitoring commission.

Killed

Although this agreement is not yet being applied in a totally satisfactory manner some progress has been made. If the border of the South-West is reached and SWAPO can be kept out of the south Angolan no-man's land (this will require pressure and effort) then the movement must put its hopes mainly on the remainder of approximately 800 terrorists who have slipped over the South-West's border since

terrorists who have slipped over the South-West's border since 16 February. Two hundred and forty of these have already been killed and most of the others have buried their weapons and have been active with intimidation tactics in the Kavango and especially in Ovambo.

The remaining SWAPO fighters in the north have been trained mostly in conventional warfare. If a grip can be gotten on the infiltration forces on this side of the South-West's border than SWAPO's guerrilla warfare can be dealt a serious blow.

In any case, skirmishes with the security forces have already diminished greatly to only 20 per month since last December as compared with 180 per day at the end of the Rhodesian bush warfare. Since then there has been a slight increase (but with a lot of backing away) in bombardments which the army describes as attacks with such things as mortars which often fall far away from their targets and cause little damage.

In a continent where so often people give their support to the strongest faction and leader it is damaging to SWAPO to be in such a militarily inadequate position.

Its leader Sam Nujoma is still boasting abroad, making great claims which he cannot prove; but the fact remains that the movement cannot establish a single base in the South-West. Recently, on the occasion of the Lusaka conference, some of its followers made it known even to CPK members that they are tired of war and want to come home.

Moreover, several African countries are pressuring SWAPO to make peace. For some time there have been signs in Angola that a faction of the government itself and a considerable part of the population are blaming SWAPO for the destruction brought about in the southern part of Angola.

In the political area it would naturally be of advantage to SWAPO if it could participate in the image of "the liberator" in the general election which must precede the independence of the South-West in accordance with UN Resolution 435, the determinant Security Council resolution on this difficult international problem.

Aware

However, South-Westerners are keenly aware of the advantage of the advantage gained by Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe by going to the voters with the intimidating message that they must vote for him, because his "freedom fighters" began the war and they are the only ones that can end it.

That is why there is also pressure within the South-West for SWAPO to lay down its arms. In connection with this the churches can play an important role, especially the Evangelical-Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango

Church which has the biggest membership. So far this has not happened and this is something which has led theologian Dr Lukas de Vries, who is active in the VPK, to exclaim in disgust: "The church sometimes reminds me of an ambulance that shows up after the body is buried."

SWAPO has another problem in that it is regarded as an Ovambo dominated movement. Presumably for the purpose of overcoming this embarrassing situation a Nama in the person of Hendrik Witbooi was made deputy leader of SWAPO and the internal wing (which nowadays is also making intimidating statements) has been integrated much more tightly. In addition a lot of publicity has been given to the recent desertion of Attorney Anton Lubovsky, a white jurist. However, support from whites is limited. It does not go beyond a handful of liberals in Windhoek whose SWAPO inclination is somewhat reminiscent of the admiration fostered by intellectuals in Oxford and Cambridge during the 1930's for the totalitarian system of Russia. Mr Nujoma can also expect formidable opposition even from among the Hereros, Basters and other groups. Moreover, the movement is not necessarily just deriving advantage from an important factor which is impairing an internationally recognized solution for the South-West problem: the partiality existing in the United Nations.

Reasonable

No fair minded person in Western governments and beyond can acknowledge that the UN General Assembly's regarding SWAPO as "the only true and authentic representative of the people of Namibia" is a reasonable thing.

Finally it must be remembered that three factors: time, space and volition have appeared to be decisive, in modern insurgency warfare, for the success of terrorist movements. But recent developments have at least given rise to some doubts as to whether all factors are favoring SWAPO as they did in the past.

7964

CSO: 3401/98

RIRUAKO WARNS, CONDEMNS SWAPO

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 23 Jul 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by Van Des Erasmus: "Riruako Says: 'Watch out for an Eye for an Eye'"]

[Text] Okahandja--SWAPO must await the day when the people of South-West Africa/Namibia will be taking the law in their own hands against this terrorist organization. This will be the day when the ordinary inhabitants will decide to help themselves against SWAPO.

This warning was given by chief leader of NUDO [sic] and President of the Democratic Turnhall Alliance Kuaima Riruako when he officiated at the opening meeting of the Legislative Assembly of the Heroes.

"This sort of retaliation has already been discussed in certain political circles." This is what Mr Riruako said when he spoke after Mr Fred Visagie who opened the official meeting as the chairman of the Government's Services Commission.

Mr Riruako said that terrorists who commit murder and SWAPO supporters who carry on political activities within the country belong to one and the same organization.

"How can an organization which is guilty of murder also lay claims to democratic rights?"

He asked: "How can the being of one and the same organization have the right to commit murder and also hold meetings?" This is a double and conflicting right of uncontrolled murder and public meetings.

"The hour has come for considering the rights of the people of SWA/Namibia who do not carry arms. How long will it be before the now 'peaceful' supports of SWAPO will turn to violence? How long will it be before the next of kin of victims will revolt against SWAPO?"

Mr Riruako also asked what right of retaliation do people have when their families in the north are murdered by SWAPO.

He went on to say that SWAPO can just go on waiting on the Russians, the Cubans and on a prejudiced United Nations. "The rest of us people have no more time to wait."

7964

CSO: 3401/115

SEAN CLEARY EXPRESSES VIEWS ON SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jul 84 p 7

[Text]

NOT EVERY member of Swapo was a Marxist-Leninist ideologue or even a fellow traveller.

This view was expressed by Mr Sean Cleary, Chief Director of the Office of the Administrator-General of Namibia, in the latest edition of *Leadership SA*.

His article, *Facing Reality*, is described by the magazine as "a direct and definitive paper on Namibia" in terms of practical politics.

Mr Cleary said Swapo "perceived by some of its members and sympathisers as 'the embodiment of the Namibian people' and by most Whites and many others ... as a communist-sponsored, terrorist organisation" deserved closer analysis.

He felt that today, despite occasional attempts to impress Western audiences with promises of "democracy" and "non-alignment", Swapo's organisational and ideological focus was almost wholly communist.

But, it was not Swapo's ideology which made it politically attractive.

Rather because it was seen as a symbol of radical opposition to the unended South African rule.

AN ALTERNATIVE

"The great majority of Namibians who support or

drawn to Swapo — and there are many — do so because it symbolises independence ... an alternative to the status quo, the ill-defined promise of better things to come," he said.

However, he regarded the movement as having a "negative mandate" from its supporters, "a mandate to effect change, but not a positive mandate to implement a particular programme."

This was a political fact of "considerable importance."

Because it was seen as the antithesis of the status quo, "it is clear that no modification of the status quo which leaves Swapo in a position to claim that it still offers a better alternative, can succeed in undercutting it."

Thus, preoccupation with finding or establishing a credible alternative to Swapo often tended to be misplaced.

"No pre-independence government in Namibia faced with real fiscal constraints and confronting a classic case of the 'revolution of rising expectations' has been, or will be, in a position to compete on political terms" he said.

AREA OF CONFUSION

He referred to the remainder of the political

spectrum in Namibia as an area of confusion.

In terms of the conventional definition of a political party very few institutions in Namibia would qualify.

Prominent among those that would were the National and Republican parties, the Damara Council, no more than two parties in the Coloured and Rehoboth communities and the National Unity Democratic Organisation (Nudo).

None of the others was a conventional political party.

The DTA was an alliance of ethnic-based parties and political interest groups he said.

Swapo-D a loose agglomeration with potential for support but an inadequate organisational base.

TRANSITION

And, "Swanu is, at present, in the process of transition from a 'resistance movement' to a mature party, but there is no certainty that the majority of its supporters are persuaded of the necessity or value of the change," Mr Cleary said.

He added that possibly the most significant features of political development in Namibia, until the present, had been that, with rare exceptions,

political and ethnic group lines had coincided.

Turning to current developments he said the "more constructive approach to national reconciliation and stable societal consensus" had been made possible by the recent "peace initiatives" in Southern Africa.

He referred to the Nkomau Accord and, "more significantly", the Lusaka Agreement in February.

Prior to these developments Swapo's Central Committee had had little reason to talk to other Namibians.

NEW CHAPTER

However, the party's status as "the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia" had now been buried and a new chapter opened.

Swapo was being confronted with reality and the difficulty of the choice facing it should not be underestimated.

"Used to deciding in isolation, it faces the necessity for dialogue," he said.

The need for consensus in any solution was emphasised by Mr Cleary.

"Majoritarianism offers no solution to the problems of a multi-cultural society," he said.

The experience of political development in post colonial societies had

shown political stability was directly proportional to the extent to which significant interest groups were, and perceived themselves to be, part of and catered for, in the political system.

IMPORTANT

He saw the emergence of the Multiparty Conference as an important step forward along this path.

And the Namibia independence talks in May had been the first step in the expansion of the constitutional debate.

Although he felt it was premature to herald a new era, "there can be little doubt that a new formula is being tested."

Further discussions would be held in the next few months, probably in Lusaka or Francophone West Africa.

"Whatever happens in the next few months, however, the basis of an eventual resolution of the dispute which enhances the prospects of political stability and economic competence after independence had been identified," Mr Cleary concluded.

"Some would say that is already half the battle won."

ANGOLA'S REPORTED DISREGARD OF LUSAKA AGREEMENT CONDEMNED

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 24 Jul 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Dishonorable"]

[Text] The Angolan Government is truly dishonorable if it is indeed true that its foreign minister, Mr Venancio de Silva Mouro, dismissed the Lusaka Agreement last week during a talk with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Now he has ventured to say that Angola has refused to be bound by the Lusaka Agreement for putting a stop to SWAPO's activities in Angola.

So then, what were the Lusaka Agreement and the subsequent talks about?

The basic theme of all these conferences was to put an end to enmities. Now the plain and simple question to the Angolan Government is: How do you want to collaborate for the attainment of peace and an end to enmities if you do not see to it that SWAPO, which is a guest in Angolan territory, does not step its terrorist activities?

The entire peace exercise is worthless if Angola does not comply with its part of the agreement.

The risk that Angola runs with such dishonorable actions is that the unpleasant history which was coming to an end with the Lusaka Agreement will again become a dismal reality.

7964

CSO: 3401/115

BASTERS FAIL TO AGREE ON LOCAL REPRESENTATION

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 24 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Negotiations over the formation of a government for Rehoboth ended unsuccessfully last night after seven meetings between the Rehoboth Baster Association of Dr Bennie Africa and the Free Democracy of Mr Hans Diergaard.

The negotiations, which took place on the initiative of the Rehoboth Baster Association (RBV) of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) headed by Dr Africa, began on 13 June as a result of the expiry of the terms in office of the present House of Assembly and Chieftains Council.

The feeling has been that an election would be undesirable at this stage.

The RBV had proposed that the two parties be equally represented in the two government bodies and that there must be negotiations over a chieftain and over a speaker for the House of Assembly.

This proposal would have meant that there had to be consensus as to who has to fill the chieftainship (the chief of the Chieftains Council) and who has to fill the speaker's position. In addition to this the two parties were to have two representatives each in the Chieftains Council and four representatives in the House of Assembly.

The Free Democrats of Mr Diergaard took exception to this.

Reportedly their viewpoint was that Mr Hans Diergaard must stay on as chieftain and that he must be able to advise the Chieftains Council from his party. In the House of Assembly the RBV would get three seats while the Free Democrats would get six.

The reason presented for this view is that, presumably by staying on longer, present members of the House of Assembly would be able to qualify for pensions.

During the sixth meeting (on 12 July) the Free Democrats made a concession by agreeing to a ratio of five to four representatives, still in favor of the Free Democrats, but provided that the question of the composition of the Chieftains Council and the appointment of a chieftain be left unnegotiable.

After the conclusion of last night's meeting Dr Africa told DIE REPUBLIKEIN that his party's deduction is that the Free Democrats are still persisting on their viewpoint of 12 July which is totally unacceptable to the RBV.

Dr Africa said: "An equal distribution would essentially agree with the result of the last election in which, so to speak, the parties had equal support."

In accordance with the Act on Selfgovernment for Rehoboth the Chieftains Council must have called for an election when its term expired. However, the Chieftains Council obtained a 3-month extension as a result of a proclamation on the part of the Administrator General. The 3 months expired on 2 October.

7964

CSO: 3401/115

FOOD PRICES TO SOAR

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] NAMIBIA'S CONSUMERS FACE soaring prices this year as the inflation spiral, spurred on by the falling rand, surges upwards.

The price of food and petrol is expected to rise dramatically, according to Sapa reports this week.

And medical fees have recently been increased in South Africa and locally.

While Namibia's inflation rate normally lags a little behind that of SA's, consumer price index levels are notoriously higher.

A spokesman for the Department of Economic Affairs said "unfortunately we cannot avoid price increases here if prices go up in SA."

Namibia imports 70% of its consumables from SA.

Although the local inflation level is about two percent below that of SA, its inevitable rise to 13% is a matter of months away.

SA's inflation rate hit a 10-month high last month.

According to figures released in Pretoria this week the CPI stood at 11,7% for the past twelve months.

Figures for June in Namibia were not available but the food price index for May this year showed an increase of 10% compared with last year.

The whole CPI for May this year was 283,0 compared with 261,7 last year, representing an increase of 8,1%.

These latest figures do not include the effects of the two percent GST hike, however.

"The reason food prices are increasing at an appreciably higher rate than overall prices is probably due to the agricultural sector in SA being hit by the drought," a spokesman for the Department of Development Coordination said.

The price of petrol would inevitably rise before the end of the year if the rand continues to fall against the dollar, the Director-General of Mineral and Energy Affairs in SA, Dr Louw Alberts, said this week.

Squeezing the family budget even further is the sweeping 15% increase in medical expenses which came into effect in SA this month, Sapa reports.

"No-one cares a hoot," one indignant housewife told the Advertiser.

When approached for comment, the Chairman of the Consumer Action, Mr Daan Kruger, suggested "shoppers must keep their eyes open and shop for the best bargains."

CSO: 3400/2106

SEA FISHERIES DIRECTOR ON OUTLOOK FOR SEASON

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Jul 84 p 3

[Text]

STAFF REPORTER

THE pelagic fishing season is experiencing mixed fortunes so far this year, according to the Director of Sea fisheries, Dr Jan Jurgens.

Dr Jurgens reported this year's haul of pilchards, with one month still to go before the season's end, as 55 000 tons.

This is 13 000 tons up on last year and exceeds the 35 000 ton quota by 20 000 tons.

And profits were still further up on last year because this year's fish had been caught in areas around Henties and Walvis Bay.

Last year the fleet spent more sailing time looking for the shoals in the north.

The outlook for the end of the anchovy season was not good, however.

With just one month to go till the end of the declared season only 12 780 tons have been brought in.

The anchovy quota this season is 20 000 tons.

The fishing fleet is now in port, but experts were still trying to locate further shoals, Dr Jurgens said.

A spotter plane has been sent up from SA with a lookout expert from Durban on board.

Twelve monitoring vessels are scouring the local seas, eight in the North and four in the South.

Dr Jurgens mentioned that last week a freak catch of 61 tons was made from a school of anchovies.

But it was found to contain 25% Pilchard.

Many in the industry suspect the season may be extended till October at a special meeting of the Administrator General and his Fisheries Advisory Committee.

Marsbanker was reported to be scarce at present, he added.

The fisheries Chief said "they abound in the early season, but at the moment the possibilities are not good".

There is no quota set on the catching of Marsbanker.

Dr Jurgens said this fish was subject to poaching by foreign vessels who did not necessarily have to go onto the coast to locate the schools.

He regretted the fact many private boat owners would not benefit from the glut of pilchards because they lacked the essential freezing facilities on their boats.

EXECUTIVE OF NEW STUDENT BODY NAMED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Jul 84 p 3

[Text]

THE NEWLY-founded Namibia National Students Organisation (NANSO) released the names of its national executive committee during the past weekend.

The names were withheld after two Security Police officers had arrived at Nanso's founding meeting in Döbra on June 30 and publicly questioned students about their new leaders.

The names were released at an information meeting last Wednesday night at the Catholic Church hall in Katutura.

Nanso said it would act as a cohesive student voice

inside and outside Namibia.

The president of Nanso, Mr John Peter Damaseb, was absent at last week's meeting.

Mr Damaseb is a student at the Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa), near Pretoria.

The meeting was chaired by the vice-president, Mr Mc A' Hengari, a Matric student at Döbra training college outside Windhoek.

Other members on Nanso's exco are the treasurer, Mr Steve Scholz, a third-year Unisa BA student at the Academy for Tertiary Education in Windhoek.

The general secretary is Mr Hanno Kumpf, a jour-

nalism student at Rhodes University

Mr Matthew Gowaseb, the joint general secretary, delivered a dynamic analysis on the events leading to the formation of Nanso at the meeting.

The organising officer is Anne Bethune, a Standard 9 pupil at the Holy Cross Convent in Windhoek.

Mr Dave Uirab, a student at Medunsa and Mr Tito Haimbili, a B Comm student at Lesotho University, were elected as education officers.

The research officer and overseas representative is Mr Joseph Diescho, who is a political science student currently attending the Hamburg university

CSO: 3400/2106

BRIEFS

FRG ATTITUDE ON INDEPENDENCE--The South-West's German Speaking Community of Interests has made a statement expressing regret that its recent delegation to Germany had to take note of the fact that political parties in West Germany are no longer attaching as much importance to the problem of South-West Africa/Namibia. Recently a three-man delegation of the Inspection General: Messrs J. A. Bruckner, J. J. Becker and K. Lilienthal undertook a 5-day visit to Bonn and had interviews with ministers and members of the Bonn government. The inspector general found general support for positive collaboration with the West Germans with respect to independence. The talks, especially those with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and State Minister Jenniger, have brought to light that there is still genuine interest and sympathy for SWA/Namibia. The inspector general is fully confident that his visit has once again reconfirmed this interest and the good relations. According to the inspector general's statement, closer contact between South-Westerners and people in government, politics and economy of West Germany can sooner or later benefit the previous negotiations on the pending self determination of SWA/Namibia. [Text] [Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 20 Jul 84 p 5] 7964

CSO: 3401/115

DIOUF FACES INCREASING OPPOSITION

Dakar AFRICA in French Jun 84 pp 17-20

[Article by Souleymane Coumba Fall]

[Text] Has the unrest that persisted until recently within the ranks of an opposition determined to change the political and social course of Senegal given way to resignation in these times of crisis fraught with social conflict? Whether silence or a deceptive calm, what appears to be a "truce" in the struggle between the majority and the opposition is nonetheless disturbing.

Senegalese politics has the characteristic trait of disconcerting those who analyze it according to traditional concepts. It actually follows its own logic, nurtured by the vague definition of factions and conflicts among clans. The ease with which political regroupings occur makes it even more difficult to grasp this reality.

Yet reference points for understanding this new situation are not lacking. They range from Senghor's succession by Abdou Diouf to the latter's appeal to all of the country's vital forces for a national outcry whose major feature would be the opposition's challenging of the presidential and parliamentary election results of February 1983.

Let's begin with the unlimited democratic liberalization announced by Mr Diouf in his first address to the nation. This man, who was considered more a good technocrat, a man of government affairs brought up in Senghor's harem, was proving to be a clever politician. Was it self-interest or a real desire to remove the tensions of the political climate, which had become strained under Leopold Sedar Senghor's presidency? Probably both. The recognition of all political groups relegated to a clandestine existence for long years would result in a division, a scattering of opposition forces. Once divided, the opposition could not seriously challenge the supremacy of a Socialist Party that was nevertheless old, exhausted and without any great influence over the masses.

In addition, bringing these groups out into the open would facilitate a proper evaluation of their potential. With the opposition exposed and demythologized, the fear that its appearance on the political scene could arouse in the minds of Socialist Party members and their officials was thus dissipated.

Deviation

The example of Cheikh Anta Diop's RND (Democratic National Assembly) is instructive in this regard. Considered the Socialist Party's most serious rival before its official recognition, once legalized the RND had trouble articulating its views in regard to its new situation. Moreover, this group's unity was profoundly damaged following its leader's first public press conference. By acknowledging that Abdou Diouf had certain merits, Cheikh Anta Diop did not fail to irritate his party's left. This new nonconformist thinking, this rejection of the opposition for the sake of the opposition, perceived as a deviation, had repercussions that finally led, after the elections, to the exclusion of Mr Babacar Niang, then number two man in the RND, and to the birth of the Party for the Liberation of the People (PLP).

The strategy adopted by Abdou Diouf thus proved profitable. While strengthening his image as a democrat, the comprehensive liberalization process actually limited the opposition's potential.

The convocation of the General Education Conference, a dialogue with teachers' trade unions, absorption of agricultural debts and the moralization of public life, all issues that were prominent among the opposition's concerns, while gaining the people's support at the same time, caught the political adversaries of the new chief of state and his party by surprise.

Everything took place as though Abdou Diouf, who had the freedom to hold early elections to give his office the popular support it lacked, had chosen to improve his public image and to paralyze the opposition or at least to weaken it. Such an approach was not without risks. In fact, if Abdou Diouf was assured of being elected by a broad majority on the eve of the elections, the same was not true of his party's parliamentary candidates. Deserted by its own militants, the PS was aided politically by other groups and committees supporting the platform of the chief of state. Although the February elections held against this background were totally favorable to Abdou Diouf, no one could be mistaken about their outcome. The position taken by the PIT (Party of Independence and Labor) expressed this obvious development. In fact, while calling on the opposition to "unite to defeat the Socialist Party and bring about real change" in his national conference of 12 December 1982, Samba Dioulde Thiam, an influential member of the PIT Political Bureau, explained that his party would participate in the elections "to help to accelerate the prospect of profound sociopolitical change expected by the Senegalese people, while inflicting on neocolonialist forces such a setback that after the elections it will be impossible for them to implement temporarily postponed antisocial and antidemocratic measures."

Alternation

But if the opposition--with the exception of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), whose leader claimed to be able to defeat Senghor's successor--considered Abdou Diouf's election a certainty, it could not accept the way that the elections

turned out. Discredited but undefeatable, the Socialist Party, by obtaining the majority of votes in the parliamentary elections (111 seats out of 120), made the outcome of the elections suspect. The opposition, which had the intelligence to target its campaign mainly at the parliamentary elections, could not accept as normal its underrepresentation in parliament, with eight seats for the PDS and one for the ticket submitted by the RND, a seat that is today occupied by the leader of the Party for the Liberation of the People (PLP).

This "unobtainable chamber" thus debased the political process. Outflanked on his right, Abdou Diouf could not extend his hand to an opposition that was disappointed, traumatized and incredulous concerning the potential for alternation, without which democracy does not exist. Broadening the government to include men without any party affiliation was not enough. By rejecting as a bloc the results of the elections and especially by refusing to sit in the National Assembly, the opposition became master of the game. Regrouping in a "Front of Rejection," which has since become the "Seat of Rejection," to use Cheikh Anta Diop's expression, the proposal to set up a parallel government and the rallies and press conferences held in Senegal and abroad to denounce the "electoral farce" also dealt a serious blow to Senegal's standing abroad.

President Abdou Diouf's appeal to the country's vital forces for a national outcry resulted from this situation, which was characterized by serious financial difficulties, the effects of a very distressing drought and strains in businesses. The invitation by the Senegalese chief of state to initiate a dialogue was not accepted by the opposition; perceived as a request for a cease-fire, it met with an amused wall of indifference in general. Of course, PDS General Secretary Abdoulaye Wade, by permitting his party's members of parliament to take their seats in the National Assembly, helped to relax the tense political atmosphere. But the sky was still filled with clouds.

The PDS also went through a period of regrets and disillusionment. As though he felt trapped by the appeal, Abdoulaye Wade made preparations, according to his close associates, for the withdrawal of PDS members from the National Assembly. The attacks, accusations and denunciations increased. Even the ability of the chief of state to lead the country was questioned.

Thus the opposition, far from running out of steam, is waiting while refining its strategy. It is apparently benefiting from the persistence of an economic situation aggravated by tensions within the Socialist Party, which emerged in poor shape from its latest congress. The extreme disintegration of its forces is in the process of being surpassed by unity of action groups such as the "Suxali Rewmi Front" and the "Unity of Action Group of Opposition Parties" (CUAPO).*

*The "Suxali Rewmi Front" (Antiimperialist Action Front) includes the Popular Democratic Movement, African Party of Independence, Senegalese Popular Party and Communist League of Workers. CUAPO (Unity of Action Group of Opposition Parties) is comprised of And-Jef/Revolutionary Movement for New Democracy, Communist League of Workers, Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party, Popular Democratic Movement, Senegalese Popular Party, African Party of Independence and the Popular Democratic Union.

Socially, the opposition is exhibiting a strong presence and is stepping up its initiatives, in concert with trade unions. By maintaining tensions in the university, industrial plants and job sites, it is trying to capitalize on the popular discontent aggravated by the crisis.

In the face of increasing dangers, the PS, which has just brought in young staffers and reorganized its apparatus, is hesitant to react. Will Abdou Diouf try to reach a compromise with the parliamentary opposition to isolate the signatories of CUAPO's platform or will he decide to launch a frontal assault against the entire opposition?

For the time being, there is a lull in the battle. Everything depends on the position to be taken by CUAPO, which has required the satisfaction of the points listed in its platform as a prerequisite for a dialogue with Abdou Diouf and his party. These points center on the formulation of a new democratic Election Code that would guarantee the holding of free democratic elections, broadening of civil liberties with the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, abolishment of the Court of National Security, satisfaction of all popular demands and abrogation of agreements of submission to French imperialism in political, economic and military areas.

It is difficult to see how Abdou Diouf could satisfy all these demands. A friendly understanding will not take place right away. And in formally noting, in their joint declaration, the fact that "the expression of the people's will through elections has been blocked," these parties have chosen to take a harder line, the only thing that, in their eyes, will end what they consider to be "25 years of disastrous management by the regime in place."

Such radicalization, according to some officials of the opposition's hard-line wing, could well lead to a boycott of the municipal and rural elections scheduled for November.

It is urgent to restore the parties' confidence in the perpetuity of republican institutions. In a climate of mutual distrust, the crisis, which is far from over, could result in all kinds of excesses. The failure of democracy in Senegal, while holding in store an uncertain future, would signal the decline of civil liberties in Africa and the strengthening of dictatorships.

The Opposition: How to Get One's Bearings

If the Senegalese parliament in 1976 sanctioned the existence of three political factions, with "democratic socialism" represented by the Socialist Party in power, "liberalism" by the Senegalese Democratic Party, and "Marxism-Leninism" by the African Party of Independence, 2 years later the "conservative" faction was recognized with the legalization of the Senegalese Republican Movement. But beyond these parties, others that the Senghor government did not wish to recognize were emerging on the political scene.

With Senghor's departure, Abdou Diouf had the National Assembly approve a revision of Constitutional Article 3 granting full political pluralism, which not only increased the number of parties but also gave them an unlimited ideological field of action.

Thus this new provision made possible official recognition of Prof Cheikh Anta Diop's RND (Democratic National Assembly) in June 1981; of the MDP (Popular Democratic Movement) of Mamadou Dia, former council chairman, in July 1981; And-Jef/MRDN (Revolutionary Movement for New Democracy), led by Landing Savane, in July 1981; Hamedine Racine Guisse's UDP (Union for Popular Democracy) in July 1981; the LD-MPT (Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party), then led by Babacar Sane, in July 1981; Seydou Cissokho's PIT (Party of Independence and Labor), also in July 1981; Dr Oumar Wone's PPS (Senegalese Popular Party) in 1981; Aly Niane's PAIM (African Party for Independence of the Masses) in 1982; the OST (Socialist Organization of Workers) and LCT (Communist League of Workers), respectively headed by Mbaye Bathily and Mahmoud Saleh, in 1982, and the PLP (Party for Liberation of the People) of Mr Babacar Niang, former lieutenant of Cheikh Anta Diop in 1984.

A classification of these various parties reveals groups representative of democratic socialism, labor party socialism, conservatism, Marxism-Leninism and revolutionary nationalism.

Liberalization

The Senegalese Progressive Union, which became the Socialist Party in 1976, leads the movement of democratic socialism, which holds man to be the creator and bearer of values. With Abdou Diouf, who stated in his first message to the nation that he was going to "bring about change while maintaining achievements," the Socialist Party pledged to go beyond Senghorism to give socialism a real content with the implementation of a development policy that would provide people with food, education, health care, housing and security. The new Socialist Party's program hinges on three key ideas: a "planned cultural charter," a "centrality of man" and the "opening up to the nation's vital forces." The African Party for Independence of the Masses also claims to be a Socialist Party, drawing its inspiration from African community life and African socialism.

The Senegalese Democratic Party, through the doctrine of labor socialism, which has nothing to do with British labor socialism, aims at upgrading the labor factor among all production factors. The result is an ethics and philosophy of labor. Besides the demand for greater equality among people and political, economic and social independence, the Senegalese Democratic Party is working to establish a national government front on the basis of a national program adopted by all parties, with none excluded.

For the extraparlimentary and non-Marxist opposition comprised of the Senegalese Republican Movement, Democratic National Assembly, And-Jef/Revolutionary Movement for New Democracy, Popular Democratic Movement, Union for Popular Democracy, Senegalese Popular Party and the Party for Liberation of the People, the goal is to establish a Democratic and Popular National State. Resolutely antiimperialist, this opposition is fighting to establish an independent national economy in the exclusive service of the people and the liquidation of all types of imperialism and feudalism.

Among this opposition the Senegalese Republican Movement is characterized by defending as part of its program the guarantee of basic liberties and human

rights and the establishment of a bicameral (Senate and House of Representatives) government, the choice of free trade and free enterprise, government responsibility for the religious education of all children from 6 to 10 years old, abolishment of the Supreme Court and Ministry of Justice, etc.

Among the Marxist opposition, represented by the African Party of Independence, Party of Independence and Labor, Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party, Socialist Organization of Workers and Communist League of Workers, the present stage is aimed at the victory of the National Democratic Revolution, a transition toward socialism. In its view, the birth of the National Democratic State of workers and farmers requires a national liberation struggle before the establishment of communism.

The Socialist Organization of Workers and Communist League of Workers, representing the Trotskyite faction on the political chessboard, are fighting for the rise of the Socialist United States of Africa, a connecting link with the Universal Republic of Farmers and Workers Councils, and the establishment of communism based on collectivization of trade and the means of production and on the broadest possible democracy.



- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Key: 1. I am democracy. | 5. Down with the PS. |
| 2. Of course! A new government! | 6. We want the power. |
| 3. Power to me. | 7. Let me pass! |
| 4. No! To me. | |



Key: 1. Hm ... They alarm me when they start speaking the same language!

11915
CS0: 3419/854

ECUMENICAL ASSOCIATION CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF ELECTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text] THE ECUMENICAL Association of African Theologians in Southern Africa has called upon the Christian community in South Africa to boycott the forthcoming Indian and coloured elections as part of their Christian witness in the ongoing struggle for liberation in the country.

This decision was taken at the annual general conference of Eaatsa held at the Federal Seminary of Southern Africa, Pietermaritzburg on July 19. It was one of two resolutions adopted, with the other being to reject the constitution as it is contrary to, and militates against the basic teachings of the Gospel about the nature of the human community and the challenges of the oneness of human kind.

Eaatsa reached this stand after it had noted that the new constitution of South Africa was drawn and adopted by the white electorate in the November 2, 1983 referendum without the participation of the majority of the oppressed masses in the country, according to a statement released this week.

The conference further noted that the new dispensation institutionalises and perpetrates the apartheid policy under the guise of including the Indians and coloured people in the Tri-cameral Parliament, co-opting them as junior partners in the oppression of the majority of the oppressed people in South Africa.

It also noted that this constitution is based on the oppressive bantustan system which has disposed the African majority of their land resulting in the unjust and tions and removals of our people causing untold suffering and creating perpetual poverty.

CSO: 3400/2101

BLACKS MUST PLAY BIGGER ROLE SAYS BANK OFFICIAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 84 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Black population needed to be "fully mobilised" within the free enterprise system, the managing director of Standard Bank, Mr Conrad Strauss, said yesterday.

Opening the ~~Black~~ conference in Durban, he said the success or failure of the move would influence the economic structure of Southern Africa, which in turn would have a "profound effect" on politics in the region.

The need to change attitudes towards Black advancement had been realised, he said, and it was now necessary to equalise opportunities to enable them to achieve material advancement.

Lack of education facilities was the biggest obstacle facing Blacks, but to achieve parity between the races in this field would demand the State spending five times as much as now on Black education.

Mr Strauss told more than 1 000 delegates that urbanisation was necessary to achieve the industrialisation needed for Black advancement. Real economic growth of five percent a year was necessary to supply all the jobs needed, with an annual increase in the supply of labour of three percent.

Only half the increase could come from Whites, he added.

"It follows that if we are to encourage the increase in productivity which comes from urbanisation, we must gradually reduce and eliminate outmoded ideas of imposing artificial constraints on the movement of people who wish to sell their skills, however rudimentary they may be, in the best market.

"This is an economic fundamental. To the extent that sociopolitical issues interfere, they do so at the cost of reduced economic advancement."

Mr Strauss said much was being done to finance entrepreneurs, but he felt

the Government, banks and other financial institutions could do more.

New businessmen were being hampered, he said, by legislation with its "standards rooted in the developed world."

Mr Strauss said other societies had successfully made the transition from a feudal to an industrial state, and although it was not in the nature of the Black to be competitive, there was no reason why "we in Africa can not learn the lesson."

"Those who fail to adapt themselves to the competitive order will equally have difficulty in meeting the requirements of modern industrial society.

"That may be a harsh doctrine, but it is one that other people and other cultures have found themselves able to adopt," said Mr Strauss, quoting the example of Japan, which, he said, had spawned "economic miracles in such countries as Taiwan and South Korea." — Sapa.

SA CHURCHES DENIED MEMBERSHIP IN LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Aug 84 P 11

[Report: "Step Against SA Churches 'Unconstitutional'"]

[Text] The decision of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) to suspend the membership of two of its South African member churches is not only unconstitutional according to those two churches but clearly politically inspired since the two churches have been trying for a long time already to meet the requirements prescribed for their continued membership.

In reaction to the suspension of membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa (Cape Church)--ELK--and the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southwest Africa (DELK) at the LWF meeting in Budapest it was also stated that this is a case of sinners condemning sinners and that the decision will not contribute to the pleas of the black churches of Southern Africa.

A spokesman of DELK pointed out in Windhoek that the constitution of the LWF does not provide for the suspension of membership of a member but only for the complete termination of membership. Thus the decision in Budapest, which was accepted by 222 votes versus 23 against, is unconstitutional.

Both churches lamented the decision yesterday in their statements, while two German bishops also voiced opposition to the step. Bishop Heubach of Buckelburg said this is a case of sinners condemning sinners and calling it love, and Bishop Von Keler of Stuttgart said that the decision does not offer a solution to the pleas of black churches in Southern Africa.

Speak Out

He said that racism is not limited to Southern Africa but occurs in all countries where one group is dominated by another and where there is a strong feeling of nationalism.

The head of the DELK, provost Karl Blank, who represented the church at the meeting in Budapest, said that for a long time already his church had been speaking out against apartheid and working for unity of the church in

Southwest Africa. When the membership of the two churches was suspended, it was stated that the churches clearly had to speak out against apartheid and that they should work for cooperation with the black Lutheran churches in Southern Africa.

In Capetown, Pastor G. Pluddeman stated on behalf of the ELK that the decision was sincerely lamented.

Promote

It is clear that it is not possible to go more extensively into the content of the negotiations of the meeting and the related decisions before a complete report has been received from the representative of the church, he said.

The church administration nevertheless declares that its policy will continue to be one of promoting understanding, community and unity within the entire family of Lutheran Churches in Southern Africa, in accordance with the doctrines of the Lutheran Church and on the basis of article 1 of the constitution of the ELKSA (Cape Church).

Pastor Pluddeman said that a single Lutheran Church in Southern Africa is already being contemplated in that article.

A total of 29 churchmembers of the LWF refrained from voting when the decision was voted on after an emotional plea had been given that the LWF should speak out firmly against apartheid. According to the SA member churches the decision did not come as a surprise.

8700

CSO: 3401/114

CONSERVATIVE PARTY, HNP TO JOIN FORCES

Joint Statement Issued

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party yesterday decided in principle to join forces with a view to "replacing" the Government.

The two party leaders, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and Mr Jaap Marais, said in a joint statement that it was "more necessary than ever before" that the forces be co-ordinated in order to replace the Government.

Executive members of both parties met at the CP offices in Pretoria yesterday to discuss co-operation. They said they had also reached agreement with regard to their participation in forthcoming

by-elections and that the latter agreement would, as a matter of urgency, be referred to the relevant local party organisations for consideration.

Meeting

They added that yesterday's meeting also considered "the critical economical and political situation". The country was facing an economical crisis as a result of the Government's continued attempts to promote their social and political aims at the cost of the country's economical stability.

The continued increase in Blacks' salaries without the simultaneous increase of productivity, the heavy subsidising of housing, transport and education and health services for non-Whites, had seriously

destroyed the economy and the results were sending shockwaves through the country, they said.

The repeated "extravagant" increases of interest rates since 1981, had not solved anything. On the contrary, the hikes had worsened the depression, debts, bankruptcies and led to less job opportunities.

Destroy

The two parties said the latest increase in interest rates was likely to 'destroy' farmers who were already suffering from years of drought.

Salaried people would no longer be capable of repaying their mortgages.

At the same time the Government's "continued spending policy"

was likely to effect the citizens of South Africa even more.

Dr Treurnicht and Mr Marais said their two parties were preparing "a joint statement with regard to a healthy economy for South Africa".

Political observers believe that the CP and HNP are preparing a joint policy in which bread and butter issues will play a major role.

Contest

It is understood that the CP is already prepar-

ing to contest a Primrose by-election should Dr Piet Koornhof announce tonight that he is to resign as MP to take up the chairmanship of the new President's Council.

The CP and HNP are unlikely to contest Parow where Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, is the MP. Mr Kotze announced his retirement from the Cabinet last week.

The CP and HNP will jointly contest any Free State seat should a vacancy arise as a result of an appointment to the President's Council.

HNP Leader Comments

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 84 p 10

[Text]

A GENERAL election soon for Whites was possible and there was "no doubt" the combined forces of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Conservative Party would oust the National Party from its rural Transvaal seats and many others in the country, HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, said yesterday.

A general election was possible, he said in an interview, in view of the voter's disillusionment at the Government's handling of the country's serious economic situation — and the likelihood of a spate of by-elections as NP MP's are either nominated to the new President's Council or allowed to retire by the party.

On Monday, he and the

CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in a joint statement the parties had, in principle, decided to join forces with a view to "replacing" the Government.

They said this was more necessary than ever before as the country was facing an economic crisis as a result of the Government's continued attempts to promote its social and political aims at the cost of the country's economic stability.

The HNP and the CP had reached agreement on participation in forthcoming by-elections, they added.

Although relations between the two parties have had their ups and downs since the CP split from the NP in 1982, the strength of an alliance between the two has been

proved twice this year already, when they combined to oust NP candidates in the Soutpansberg and Potgietersrus by-elections.

There was "no doubt," Mr Marais said, that the combined forces would sweep up the rural constituencies in the Transvaal — "which is the power base of South African politics" — and even do well in the mainly urban Reef constituencies, if a general election was called.

The combined conservative political front would also gain strong support in the Orange Free State, Northern Natal and the Eastern and Northern Cape, he predicted.

News by Mark van Velden Barclays Bank Building, Church Square, Pretoria. — Sapa

AUSTERITY MEASURES DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Aug 84 p 8

[Dawie Column: "Financial Measures and the New System: Precisely Now South Africa Needs All its People"]

[Text] The emergency measures taken to help the South African economy are very drastic, of course, but isn't shock treatment exactly what the economic doctors have ordered?

Whether the measures are too rigid is a question which cannot be answered right now. We do know, however, that able people have agreed that something drastic must be thought up to save the economy from further deterioration. That has been done now.

Not Easy

One of the most important arguments was precisely that, in the past, strong enough actions had not been taken. Perhaps it was even a case of too mild a treatment, which allowed wounds to worsen. The crisis situation was caused not only by the drought but also by international events. Finally, drastic interventions have been made, and perhaps they should have been made earlier.

The decision could not have been easy. Surely there must have been serious consideration of pros and cons before the worst medicine in the history of the country was administered to the economy. Just as with any type of drastic medicine, certain adverse consequences cannot be avoided.

Chosen

The fact that the government has decided to persist indicates the seriousness of the situation. Apparently the choice was between an immediate, dramatic intervention or continued deterioration.

By choosing the former, one is clearly counting on the inherent strength and recovery capacity of the South African economy, but much will depend on how things will evolve internationally. At least power and opinion have been checked, and the effect will not be watched without fear.

Indeed, together with the economic factors there are numerous other considerations, the most important of which surely are the social and constitutional reforms.

Irony

How will these plans be influenced? There ought to be no doubt about it: the economic dilemma in which the country finds itself will be seized by both leftists and rightists in order to profit politically from it as much as possible.

Let's reflect for a moment on the ironic situation in which the government is finding itself. It could have used its strong economic muscle very effectively in carrying out its domestic and foreign plans, but now it is saddled with some of the worst financial problems in many years.

In the past it was often pointed out that whites would have to make great sacrifices to make a new dispensation possible in Southern Africa. Now that the time for that has arrived, the economic means are actually extremely limited.

Catalyst

That does not need to destroy the arrival of a new dispensation, nor should it. What has happened in South Africa's relations with its neighboring states has set a good example in that respect, for economic problems have not shipwrecked things but have instead played the role of catalyst.

The awareness of a common destiny in Southern Africa and the necessity to develop one's own strong legs were decisive for Mozambique in signing the Treaty of Nkomati. They might also determine our domestic situation.

On the one hand, coloreds and Asians, who already have to endure so much pressure because they are prepared to cooperate in the new dispensation, surely will have to face a new historic wave of economic propaganda now.

Incidentally, the fact that the government has not hesitated to announce the measures just a few weeks before the Colored- and Asian election shows how important the country's economy is seen as a whole.

Not a Paradise

On the other hand, the economic clouds might contribute to everyone approaching the new dispensation more seriously and with greater realism. For the new dispensation that could mean a crucial test right from the start, which would let it emerge stronger in the end.

Let's hope that those coloreds who are working so enthusiastically for the new future will continue to do so diligently. Not in order to attain paradise, but because South Africa needs them.

BY-ELECTION BATTLE LOOMS AS DR KOORNHOF RESIGNS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

YESTERDAY'S announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development and MP for Primrose, Dr Piet Koornhof, that he is to retire from the Cabinet and resign his seat as MP is likely to lead to a fierce by-election battle between the National Party and Conservative Party.

An NP spokesman yesterday told The Citizen that the NP's by-election plans for Primrose were under way, while a CP spokesman said the party had already opened an election office in Primrose.

Dr Koornhof is generally being tipped to become the first Chairman of the new President's

Council in September. He in fact said in his announcement yesterday he had informed the Prime Minister he was available for the new President's Council.

Dr Koornhof's resignation will take effect on September 3 when the new constitutional system officially comes into effect.

The New Republic Party in the Transvaal has not decided yet whether to contest Primrose, but a spokesman told The Citizen yesterday it was highly unlikely the NRP would be in the race.

He said the NRP had shown ever-increasing losses at about every by-election it fought lately.

Gazetted

It is expected that Primrose and other possible Parliamentary and provincial by-elections will be held on November 7 and the by-elections will be gazetted soon.

Dr Koornhof's Department of Co-operation and Development is to be gradually phased out in the new constitutional system. Functions of the department will either go to the Black states or to Black local governments, while certain aspects were likely to be introduced into other state departments.

Dr Koornhof's announcement comes after a similar one on Friday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, who has also made himself available for President's Council service, reports SAPA.

MEMORANDUM RECOMMENDS INCREASE IN BENEFITS FOR UNEMPLOYED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] SEVERAL trade unions and concerned organisations have sent a memorandum to the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis, recommending major changes in the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) including the payment of people who have never worked.

The memorandum, compiled over a period of three months, recommends an increase in the UIF benefits for millions of unemployed people throughout the country.

The number of unemployed people in South Africa is "crippling and distressing" — some place the figure as high as three million — although the Government figures are much lower.

However, although the Government figures are lower, they nevertheless indicate a trend that unemployment has increased sharply since 1980 — the highest rate was recorded in 1982.

The organisations that signed the memorandum include: Black Sash, the Institute of Race Relations, Industrial Aid Society and 13 trade unions and a trade union federation — the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa).

Critical

In the memo, the organisations say unemployment has reached "critical proportions", particularly in the black community. Under such circumstances unemployed workers desperately need an adequate unemployment insurance system.

"However, it is clear that the South African UIF is not fulfilling the need. The AIF is totally inadequate, at best, a worker may receive benefits consisting of 45 percent of his last wage for a maximum period of six months; at a time when thousands of workers are unem-

ployed for periods far in excess of six months.

"It is not surprising that in these circumstances, many unemployed people rely heavily on pensions paid out upon termination of their employment to tide them over the period of their unemployment.

"An employed person cannot pay rent; and so faces eviction. He cannot provide for himself and his family; send his children to school, pay for transport to find work . . . the situation in South Africa is worse."

The organisations recommend that a "subsistence scheme" be set up alongside the present UIF. It also suggests that people who have never been employed should receive between 33 percent and 45 percent of the minimum wage set for unskilled labourers by the Wage Board and that this be funded by the State.

They also suggest

that groups which are now excluded from the UIF — domestics, farm labourers and public servants — be covered by it. They further suggest a system whereby these workers are provided with UIF stamps, through post offices, to prove they have contributed to the fund.

The memo criticises the system whereby workers in the so-called "independent homelands" receive their money. Adding that this will cause delays in the people getting their benefits.

Delay

One of the key criticisms levelled at the UIF in South Africa is that many jobless people do not receive or if they do receive their money, "then this is after a long delay".

Long queues have been seen at pay-out offices of people who demand their money. Some come back distressed while others receive "very little".

MAYOR ON FRENCH LOAN TO BUILD SUPERMARKETS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text] **SOWETO'S MAYOR, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, yesterday dropped a bombshell when he said he had raised R750-million from France to build 10 supermarkets — and that each resident will have to buy a R100 share in the business.**

He was speaking during the Soweto branch's annual general meeting of Sofasonke Party, of which he is president. The mayor also said that work is to start next month on the construction of a R150-million casino, hotel, stadium and Disneyland in Dlamini.

Making an announcement that could turn all Soweto residents into businesspeople should his plans materialise, Mr Tshabalala told a packed Eyethu Cinema in Mofolo that the Soweto Council was going to make it compulsory for every resident to buy the R100 shares.

The share could be paid in three monthly instalments by families which could not afford to pay R100 in full. This would generate R100-million for the businesses and the Government would then donate R200-million "because we will be the Government," he said.

R750-million loan

Mr Tshabalala said the R750-million loan would be coming from France. He did not say whether the

loan was raised from banks or the French Government, and by whom.

He also said he had a number of ideas on how Soweto residents could get jobs and how the township could be self-sufficient financially.

"Soweto is rich, the problem is that residents lack brains on how to make money. I started with R22 and today I am making millions," said the mayor who is a businessman claiming to be a millionaire.

He said that his money-making plans were: having toll gates at every entrance to Soweto where taxis, buses, trucks and visitors could pay some amount before gaining entry; getting the South African Transport Services to pay two cents to Soweto for every train ticket purchased by locals; and vehicle and hawker licences to be issued by the Council.

Mr Tshabalala also announced that the wives of Mr P W Botha and Dr Piet Koornhof, Mrs Elize Botha and Mrs Lulu Koornhof, will be visiting Soweto on August 8. He called on all local women to form a guard of honour for the two on which the "Freedom of Soweto" will be conferred.

CSO: 3400/2101

TOWN COUNCIL CRITICIZED OVER RENT INCREASES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Aug 84 p 3

[Text]

THE RECENT 20 percent rent increases imposed by the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Town Council on local business sites were for the years 1983 and 1984—despite the fact that the Town Council was not in power last year.

Mr Dan Mashao, a member of the delegation which held talks with the executive members of the Town Council over the rent issue on July 18, also told members of the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry at a report back meeting yesterday that the 20 percent rent increase on business sites was "a deliberate move to kill black business in the township."

Members of the Chamber said they were surprised that the council had imposed the 10 percent rent increases for last year — "despite the fact that they were not in power by then."

Mr Dan Mashao, who appealed to the council to co-operate with the residents, warned that any council which worked "against the people, is bound to fail." The Chamber also resolved that they were not refusing to pay increased rent. "But not when we are experiencing an economic decline and the increases imposed without consultations," they said.

The traders also accused the Town Council

of encouraging other racial groups to infiltrate and operate businesses in the township with blacks being used as "fronts."

Mr Dan Mashao told the traders at the meeting that when they had questioned the executive council on how they arrived at the 20 percent increase, they were told by the town treasurer that "ten percent is for 1983 and another 10 percent is for 1984."

Appeal

Members of the Chamber said they were surprised that the council had imposed the 10 percent rent increases for last year — "despite the fact that they were not in power by then."

Mr Dan Mashao, who appealed to the council to co-operate with the residents, warned that any council which worked "against the people, is bound to fail." The Chamber also resolved that they were not refusing to pay increased rent. "But not when we are experiencing an economic decline and the increases imposed without consultations," they said.

RISE IN WHEAT CROP EXPECTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 84 p 29

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's wheat crop could rise to 2.17 million tons this season from last year's 1.7 million. Wheat Board general manager Mr Dennis van Aarde told Reuters.

Quoting preliminary estimates based on seed sales and area planted Mr R Van Aarde said that while there had been enough rain in the Western Province, the estimate could be reduced if dry parts of the Free State did not get rain soon.

"If they do get fairly good rains, then perhaps we can materialise the 2.2-million," he said.

Most wheat planting had already been completed, Mr Van Aarde said.

Imports of a 400 000-ton batch of ~~Australian~~ sprouted wheat for animal feed were continuing, and the possibility of further imports would be considered in September, he said.

Drought has devastated the South African maize crop, necessitating imports of both maize and wheat. Previously South Africa was a grain exporter.

MIDDELBURG STEEL FIGURES PUBLISHED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 84 p 25

[Text]

MIDDELBURG Steel and Alloys, and unlisted division of Barlow Rand, expects to break even by December, chairman John Hall told Reuters in an interview.

Middelburg's losses last year were R20-million and achieving break-even would add around 10c to parent company Barlow Rand's earnings per share, which totalled 165.7c in the year ended September 30, stockbrokers estimate.

Barlow Rand owns almost 75 percent of Middelburg with the rest held by a number of companies including Anglo American Corporation.

Middelburg Steel's alloys division, which produces 255 000 tons of charge chrome, 41 000 tons of low carbon ferrochrome and 15 000 tons of ferrochrome silicon a year, faces and improved international market while the steel division has overcome its technical difficulties, Mr Hall said.

As an exporter, Mr Hall said he was "delighted" with the competitive edge the lower rand had given Middelburg.

"We have been protected by the falling rand in overseas markets where foreign companies have the advantage of op-

erating in economies with lower inflation rates," he explained.

Middelburg's alloy business is export-orientated, selling 95 percent of its output on foreign markets, Mr Hall noted.

However, the falling rand was only of value in the short term.

"In the longer term the inflationary pressure that flows from a weakening rand is bound to erode the short-term advantages, pushing prices up."

Mr Hall said Middelburg never speculated on currency. "We take out forward cover on a quarterly basis so our transactions have followed the rand down."

Middelburg's steel division sells 60 percent of its product locally and exports 40 percent. "However, because of the local economic downturn, the ratio is currently reversed," said Mr Hall.

"When the South African economy recovers we expect it to switch back to the traditional relationship."

Middelburg expanded its steel division to reduce its vulnerability to the cyclical nature of the alloy markets, where great fluctuations in price are commonplace, he said.

"Alloys are a volatile market where swings in

prices of up to 30 percent are possible."

The rationale for developing the steel division was to achieve more stable results for Barlow Rand.

Now that the commissioning problems of Middelburg's modern R150-million steel plant were over, he expected production costs to fall as volumes increased with productivity.

The funding of the steel plant was done through a leverage lease, the average cost of borrowing being in the vicinity of between five and a half and six percent, he said.

Mr Hall also sees Middelburg's new product, 3CR12, which was introduced in 1980, boosting sales. "This low-cost corrosion-resistant steel sells at a reasonable cost relative to its properties," he says.

Although sales had recently plateaued, "expect sales to take off again after a new marketing drive now that certain mill production problems have been ironed out."

Mr Hall said that the world carbon steel market, 3CR12's target market, is around 700-million tons.

Middelburg hoped to double sales of 3CR12 from around 10 000 to about 20 000 tons next year, reducing dependence on exports and switching from low margin exports to higher margin products sold domestically.

The new mill did not have the capacity for Middelburg to consider both exporting 3CR12 and supplying the local market. Rather, Middelburg exported the technology to a number of overseas companies, receiving nominal royalties.

"Our intention is to expand the corrosion-resistant market, which in turn will expand the ferrochrome market, and not to compete with foreign customers."

It was not Middelburg's objective to build up the capacity for export of 3CR12, as that would require huge capital expenditure.

South African supplied 50 percent, and Middelburg 15 percent, of world ferrochrome consumption, Mr Hall said.

The new mill had a capacity of 200 000 tons and for the finished product would probably be around 100 000

HEALTHY BOOST IN CISKEI INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 84 p 17

[Text]

INDUSTRIAL development in Ciskei received a healthy boost with a record number of 40 new industries attracted to the state during the past financial year to March.

The chairman of the Ciskei People's Development Bank, Dr PK Hoogendyk, says in the bank's 1983/84 annual report that the cumulative number of industries now established or being established in Ciskei rose from 64 to 104, representing a financial investment of R154,3-million up R69,9-million on 1982/83.

According to Dr Hoogendyk a considerable increase in the financial contribution from the private sector towards the industrial development of Ciskei occurred during the year.

The sector raised its contribution towards the establishment of industries from 32,9 percent to 48,9 percent, almost on a par with that from the public sector.

Some industries were established in Ciskei at their own cost, having registered freehold on property purchased, following the Ciskei Government's commitment to free enterprise.

For the third year run-

ning, the bank was able to maintain the average cost of a job created at below R8 000, although this did increase slightly from R7 127 to R7 501.

The increase is attributed to consistently high interest rates in the past year, but is also taken as an indication that technologically more advanced industries, and therefore also the more capital intensive industries, are now being attracted to Ciskei.

The range of products manufactured in Ciskei has been considerably extended through the new industries established, and now includes packaging material, clothing, electrical goods, furniture, fishing rods, batteries, foodstuffs, building materials and chemicals, though by far the largest single sector from where applications have been — and are still being — received, is the textile and related industries.

Expansions at 11 previously established industries have occurred. For Dimbaza Foundries, however, it was the seventh such growth in as many years, and it now supplies 80 percent of the competitive West German market for manganese steel castings.

RUSTENBURG PLATINUM PROFITS UP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 84 p 25

[Text]

ALTHOUGH it is difficult to make meaningful comparisons of Rustenburg Platinum results because of a change in the accounting period and the fact that the company reverted back to the Fifo accounting method, profit after tax on an annualised basis nevertheless increased by 31,8 percent.

Rustenburg declared an increased final dividend of 42,5c, 10c a share higher than the previous year's final. This brings the total dividend for the year to 60c a share compared with 45c the previous year — an increase of 33,3 percent.

The company says in its report for the year ended June that the change from the Lifo to the Fifo accounting system reduced profits before tax by R33,1-million and the provision for tax and lease by R19,3-million.

Profit after tax for the 12 months amounted to R100,1-million on Fifo basis and R113,9-million on the Lifo basis. Corresponding figures for the six months ended June 30 were R63,3-million and R63,4-million respectively.

Earnings a share on Fifo basis amounted to 79,9c and on Lifo basis 90,9c a share.

The directors say aver-

age prices achieved on the sale of all metals except gold were higher in 1984 compared with the 10-month period the previous year.

Sales volumes on an annualised basis were also higher. This resulted in a higher sales revenue of R807,3-million for the year compared with R543,5-million for the 10 months the previous year.

Commenting on the results of the past year the directors stated that on-mine costs per ton milled and per ounce of platinum produced were lower than the previous financial period.

"Treatment and refining charges benefited from the elimination of depreciation after the South African assets of the Matthey Rustenburg Refiners group were acquired by Rustenburg Platinum Mines in December last year."

This company spent a total of R49,9-million, excluding expenditure of R61,6-million on the acquisition of the South African assets of Matthey Rustenburg Refiners, on mining and refining assets in the past year. A total of R43,9-million of this amount was charged against the renewals and replacement reserve.

INFLATION, WEAK RAND SET TO SEND FOOD PRICES UP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 84 p 2

[Text]

FOOD prices are set to soar after being hardest hit by the increase in the spiralling inflation rate and the continued devaluation of the rand.

Food prices have increased by 13,7 percent in June, compared with the same period last year, while the inflation rate inched its way up to 11,7 percent by the end of last month.

Economists have predicted that the inflation rate could be as high as 13 percent by the end of this year — three percent higher than for the same period last year.

Furthermore, some supermarket retailers have said they expect the price of imported foodstuffs, from South America in particular, to increase by between seven and 10 percent within the next two weeks.

"The 11,7 percent figure announced on Monday does not take into account the effect of the three percent rise in general sales tax, which will add another one percent to the average of 12 percent rate forecast for the end of the year," says Volkskas chief economist, Mr At Engelbrecht.

The weak rand, which

yesterday opened trading at 65,40/50 US cents against Monday's closing quotes of a record low at 64,70/80 cents, was gradually making imports more expensive, increasing the cost structure of the South African economy and adding to the burden already carried by the consumer, he said.

"The inflation rate is a matter of serious concern to industry," Mr John Toerien, director of the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries, said yesterday.

"I endorse Mr At Engelbrecht's prediction of a 13 percent rate by the end of the year. My chamber has led the view that inflation would increase this year because of increased cost factors and the new rate of GST.

"But it is vital that local manufacturers become more productive. They are being protected because of the weakening rand, but if they do not increase productivity they will price themselves out of the local market as well as overseas markets."

Squeezing the family budget even further are the sweeping medical increases of an average 15 percent, which came into effect this month.

TWO DIAMOND PROSPECT AREAS ALLOCATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 84 p 10

[Text]

THE allocation of the last two of 54 marine diamond prospecting areas between the Orange River mouth and Cape Columbine have been approved in principle by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn.

The two areas are to be allocated to Marine West Diamond Concession Holders and Rio Tinto Exploration, he said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday.

Of the 40 areas advertised for allocation of prospecting leases, the Advisory Diamond Development Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Justice van Winsen to consider applications recommended that 27 be allocated and 13 reserved.

On July 1 last year, the then Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie de Plessis, announced the allocation of 23 of the remaining 27 areas, as recommended by the committee.

"Of the remaining four areas, two have been

added to the list of reserved areas, one of these at the request of the successful applicant and the other as a result of the departmental investigation," Mr Steyn said in his statement yesterday.

The departmental investigation regarding the other two applications had now also been completed and he had approved in principle the committee's recommendations for the allocation of Area No 3 (B) to Marine West Diamond Concession Holders (Pty) Ltd, and Area No 12 (C) to Rio Tinto Exploration (Pty) Ltd.

The marine area between the Orange River mouth and Cape Columbine was originally divided into 54 shallow, middle and deepwater diamond prospecting areas, but 31 of these had already been allocated or reserved in terms of the Precious Stones Act when the remaining 40 were advertised for the allocation of prospecting leases.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION AT PENGE ASBESTOS MINE

Miners To Be Replaced

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Jul 84 p 3

[Text]

THE management of Penge Asbestos Mine in the Eastern Transvaal will go ahead with recruiting new workers, despite the refusal by about 1 700 dismissed workers to re-apply for the jobs.

Mr Pat Hart, managing director of the mine, said they will start employing workers today because production had been affected by the work stoppage.

The workers went on strike demanding a R10 working shift increase and the recognition of their union, the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union (Bamcwu).

They were subsequently dismissed and ordered to leave the company's premises, but they refused. Their refusal was followed by a Supreme Court order which compelled them to leave.

Miners Reject Offer

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Jul 84 p 13

[Text]

THE TRADE union representing the black mineworkers fired from Penge Mine in the Eastern Transvaal says the workers were offered their jobs back — but at a lower rate of pay.

The 1 700 workers were dismissed by the mine three weeks ago after refusing to work at the new pay rates which came into effect on July 1 and which are based on the new rates being applied by members of the Chamber of Mines.

Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, general secretary of the Black Mining and Construction Workers' Union (Bamcwu) in Johannesburg, said yesterday the "affected workers," numbering about 1 400, had rejected the mine's offer to re-employ them.

"They were offered the rates which are offered to new recruits, which is less than what they had been getting before. They turned it down. Obviously the

mine is not serious about its offer," he said.

Benefits

The remaining 300 or so workers, he said, had "never been dismissed" as they were not present at the mine at the time of the dispute and subsequent dismissal.

Mr Pat Hart, managing director of the Griqualand Exploration and Finance Company (Gefco), owners of the mine, confirmed that the dismissed miners

had been offered re-employment at recruitment rates. This generally meant they would earn less than they did previously because their service benefits were lost. However they were being paid according to their work experience.

Mr Hart, whose company has refused to negotiate with Bamcu on the strike issue, said: "Several hundred" of the dismissed workers were signed on yesterday morning.

Strikers Leave Mine Grounds

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Jul 84 p 7

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

AFTER more than three weeks of uncertainty, the 1 700 dismissed employees at Penge Asbestos Mine in the north-eastern Transvaal have accepted their fate and have left the mine grounds.

The Pretoria Supreme Court last week granted the mine an order permitting it to eject the miners from the compound in which they had been assembling since they went on strike on July 4.

Last Friday the miners held a mass meeting at a small village of Bothashoek, where they decided to spurn management offers of re-employment. They said management had said those willing to be re-instated should report at the mine yesterday.

They feel if they do not go back, the company will be forced to employ

inexperienced recruits and in this way production will suffer.

Power

Freedom songs were chanted and black power signs displayed as the more than 1 000 sacked mineworkers present at the meeting tried to keep their unity intact.

All have collected their severance pays from the mine and most complained they had been given nine days' wages, which ranged between R30 and R40, and they had not been given their pension money or long service benefits.

After the meeting, the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union (Bamcu) — which claimed to have commanded a membership of 90 percent in

the mine — organised buses to take the dismissed workers home, most of whom are from Lebowa and Gazankulu.

Bamcwu's senior vice president, Mr Mbulelo Rakwena, urged the workers to take their UIF cards to their nearest Commissioner's office to qualify for unemployment benefits.

Bamcwu is to engage union doctors to examine the dismissed workers and determine whether or not any of them contracted diseases related to the inhalation of asbestos or mine dust.

CS0: 3400/2099

HEUNIS' COMMENTS ON NEED FOR NEW MEDIA STYLE CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 84 p 6

[Text] NO DOUBT Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, meant well when he said that a new, adapted media style would be needed in the new dispensation, which aimed at replacing the conflict system of politics with one of consensus-seeking.

What was needed, he said last week, was a "media style that will emphasise common matters and consensus opportunities rather than one which concentrates exclusively on problems causing conflict and leaves it there without pointing out the potential for consensus and co-operation."

More emphasis must be placed on common matters than on differences, on co-operation rather than conflict, and on the consensus process rather than political battles.

This has been immediately interpreted as a Government threat to curb reporting under the new dispensation, especially when taken in conjunction with the rules of the new Parliament, under which standing committee

meetings would generally exclude the media. We can take it for granted that the hurly-burly of debate under Westminster-style politics will disappear, with a striving for consensus behind closed doors rather than open debate that fully reflects differences.

However, if the Press is merely to reflect what is decided, rather than the conflicting standpoints of individual parties or of the constituent assemblies, the new system will not find general favour.

For the essence of democratic government is that the people should be fully informed not just of what is decided, but of the counter-arguments.

Newspapers have a right to report events in accordance with their honest convictions, and nothing should be done to curtail that right.

Conflict as well as consensus must be reflected in the media, otherwise we will become a brainwashed and thought-controlled country.

CSO: 3400/2098

HOSPITAL FOR KAKAMAS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Aug 84 p 10

[Report: "Discussion Resumed on Hospital for Kakamas"]

[Text] A new hospital for Kakamas is first on the list of priorities, and special representations for additional money for a hospital have already been sent to the government by the provincial administration said Mr Piet Loubser LUK [Member of the Executive Committee] charged with hospital services, earlier this week.

Mr Loubser and his associates have had discussions with the hospital board. He said that if the special allocations are allowed, work can start immediately on the construction of a new hospital which has already been planned completely and for which the tendering documents are ready.

Mr Loubser said that he is aware of the urgency of a new hospital in Kakamas, but he also believes that the hospital board understands the problems with respect to the lack of funds for building a hospital previously.

Representations

If special allocations are not allowed it will be very difficult to say when a hospital can be built, but Mr Loubser said he was optimistic that it would be no later than 1986 and that he is confident it will be earlier than that.

The discussions resulted because of representations for a hospital for the town which have been conducted for 17 years already.

A new hospital for Kakamas was the first item on the list of priorities when it was announced in 1967.

Prefab Buildings

The chairman of the hospital board, Mr Japie van der Westhuizen, said that the board and the community of Kakamas have been looking forward to a positive announcement, but that now it seems as if they are back again on the same road of promises they have been walking for the past 17 years.

The occupancy of beds for coloreds was an average of 247 percent during the past 17 years, and patients had to be transported to other hospitals in larger cities at great expense.

What will ease the burden, and what the hospital is very happy about, is that prefab buildings will be brought in to ease the occupancy situation.

8700

CSO: 3401/114

BRIEFS

DIAMOND SALES UP--Sales of rough gem and industrial diamonds by De Beers' Central Selling Organisation in the first six months of this year were up by 7 per cent in dollars over the first half of last year and 23 per cent higher in rand terms. They totalled \$945-million (\$887-million) and R1 180-million (R960-million)--an increase in line with market expectations. The dollar figures are the more important because the CSO sales are in dollars and although De Beers' accounts are in rands, there is no direct correlation between the CSO sales in rand terms and De Beers' profits. However, De Beers' profits must benefit from a rise in diamond sales, but not nearly to the extent of the rise in rand terms. De Beers reports that there was some improvement in the sales of better-quality, large rough stones. But it is too early to tell how far this improvement will go until sales have continued well into the second half of the year. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 13 Jul 84 p 3]

COLOREDS, ASIANS REGISTER--A total of 907 106 Coloured voters and 411 654 Indian voters had registered for the forthcoming general elections for the proposed tricameral parliament, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said in Parliament. The Minister, who was replying to a question by the member for Turffontein, Mr Andrew Fourie (NP), said the final total number of Indian voters registered for the August elections was 14 312 lower than the figure he quoted in Parliament on July 4. The reason for this, he said, was that during the final division of voters into the respective electoral divisions, a further 14 312 duplicate registrations were traced and removed from the voters' lists. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 20 Jul 84 p 3]

MIXED MARRIAGES ACT REEXAMINED--The Government has agreed to allow a Parliamentary Select Committee to investigate the desirability of repealing the Prohibition of the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act, but has added a new proviso to the committee's terms of reference. The addition, introduced as an amendment by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, is that the investigation be undertaken "with the view to the continued social, educational and constitutional ordering of the community." Mr De Klerk said the Mixed Marriages Act and related legislation could not be repealed until the Government had fully considered the effect such an action would have on the country's different race groups. He said he had amended the committee's terms of reference so as not to "disturb the pattern" of South

African Society. he said the ordering of the country's different race groups was an irrevocable part of the new constitution. This was a pattern which had been set in the past and which had to be continued in the interests, not only of Whites, but also of Coloureds, Indian and Blacks. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 20 Jul 84 p 3]

BLACK TRAINING VITAL SAYS FOURIE--Training Blacks to fill higher-level jobs is the most important single challenge facing managers, according to Dr Braam Fourie, Director-General of the Department of Education and Training. He told the national convention of the South African Society for Training and Education at Rand Afrikaans University: "Above all, we need to accept the urgency and importance of advancement of Blacks and to approach the challenge systematically." The most dramatic increases were necessary at the higher levels of the manpower hierarchy. "Future executive intake a year from groups other than Whites is projected to be 14 times the rate achieved in the previous two decades. Intake of highly-skilled White-collar workers must be five times the 1959-79 average," Dr Fourie said. The country would be faced with unemployment on an unprecedented scale unless a mammoth programme of training and development were undertaken. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 20 Jul 84 p 3]

ANC/UDF CONTROVERSY--Bloemfonteyn--The Labor Party has decided no longer to distribute in South Africa the ANC document in which the ANC is coupled to the United Democratic Front. The minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, denied this week that he had received a request from the Labor Party to distribute the document, and he said that no law authorizes him to approve the distribution of a document of an illegal organization. Mr Les Abrahams, liaison officer of the Labor Party and candidate in Diamant, said yesterday: "The planned distribution of the pamphlet exposing the relationship of the ANC and the UDF caused some interesting tumult in radical circles. The fact that the UDF finds it necessary to vehemently deny the content of the pamphlet even before its distribution is a clear indication that the Labor Party has touched a sensitive nerve. "It is very clear that the UDF is thoroughly aware of the content of the pamphlet distributed in London last year by the outlawed ANC in order, thus, to find support for the UDF as a front. The situation further reinforces indications of an intimate relationship between those two organizations, and it was precisely the goal of the Labor Party to uncover that relationship." [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Aug 84 p 1] 8700

LABOR PARTY WELCOMES LANDSBERG--Alabama (Kieksdorp)--Mr Russel Landsberg, former national chairman of the Freedom Party, received a hero's welcome the night before last by the ranks of the Labor Party with the words: "the lost son has returned home." He was cheered loudly at a public meeting by about 300 enthusiastic Labor members. Mr Landsberg recently resigned from the Freedom Party after a dispute between him and the leader of the party. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Aug 84 p 5] 8700

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH GDR--On Tuesday the mayors of Berlin and Harare, Erhard Krack and Dr Tizirai Gwata, signed an agreement to promote cooperation between the capitals of the GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe. The agreement emphasized the responsibility of both cities in the struggle to maintain and strengthen peace. The agreement provides primarily for a broad exchange of information on city planning and urban technology, on urban traffic and on financial management. During their stay, the Zimbabwean municipal officials praised the workers of Berlin for their accomplishments in reconstructing their city which was severely damaged in World War II. They pointed out that similar efforts were being made in many places in Zimbabwe, including Harare, to overcome the colonial heritage. On Wednesday, the delegation will begin its return journey. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 84 p 8] 12628

CSO: 3420/42

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

11 SEPT. 1984